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WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1892.

Success Without South Carolina.

If the Republican papers will read the Federal Constitution and learn for themselves what that instrument provides as to the election of President they will cease to suppose that the defection of South Carolina and the consequent breaking up of the solid South would necessarily insure the election of the Republican candidate this year. It is true solid South is necessary to Democratic success if the President is to be chosen by the electoral college. But if the election is thrown into the House of Representatives the election of the Democratic nominee will be insured beyond a peradventure. In an election by the latter body each State has only one vote. The present House of Representatives, in which a large majority of the States are represented by Democratic majorities, would, therefore, be sure to elect the nominee of the Chicago convention. For illustration, let us suppose that the result will be as follows:

FOR A DEMOCRAT..... 150  
New York..... 36  
Indiana..... 15  
New Jersey..... 10  
Connecticut or Michigan..... 6  
Total..... 217

FOR THE ALLIANCE..... 0  
South Carolina..... 0  
For a Republican—the rest..... 218  
Whole vote..... 435

It will be seen at once that there would be no election by the people, and the provision of the Federal Constitution above referred to would come into play. That provision reads as follows:

"If no person have such majority, then, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President the House of Representatives shall choose immediately by ballot the President.

But in choosing the President the votes shall be taken by the States, the representatives from each State having one vote," &c., &c.

It is a clear case, therefore, that whilst the defection of South Carolina might throw the election into the House of Representatives the success of the Democratic nominee would not thereby be endangered, provided she voted for the Alliance candidate and not the Republican candidate.

But let us not lean on a broken staff. The Republicans will not, if they can prevent it, allow the election of President to get into the House of Representatives. They might as well let it go by default at the popular election. Their game will be to secure South Carolina's popular vote for the Republican nominee. With an Alliance nominee and a Democratic nominee both in the field, the chances of Republican success would be increased greatly. But we have not lost faith in South Carolina. The same convention that passed resolutions so objectionable in their teachings sent delegates to the Chicago convention. Let us hope that the gallant Palmetto State will think twice before she decides to dissolve the solid South and desert her sisters.

Big Conventions.

The Petersburg *Independent* says there is a growing sentiment "against such unwieldy bodies as that which assembled" here last week.

It was, indeed, a pretty large body, but it did its work well; so well that if we were to be guided by this one experience we should say by all means let us always have large conventions. But the truth is not more than two thirds of the delegates could bear the speakers who addressed them or the chairman when he put a question. And this is always the case when the Armory Hall is used for convention purposes, and therefore it is impossible for the bodies which meet there to "deliberate" as they should.

The acoustics of the Armory Hall are bad—horribly bad, we fear—and we have no other hall in Richmond—there is none in Virginia—which will accommodate 1,650 delegates and their alternates and all the newspaper-men and other dignitaries who are bound to be admitted.

Until a better hall is built or Armory Hall is improved there never ought to be a convention of more than 750 delegates. Such a convention could easily accommodate in the Academy of Music or in the Theatre here, or in the halls of several other cities of the State, and every man in the hall—delegates, alternates, newspaper-men, &c.—could hear every word said on or off the stage.

Where all can hear the speakers good order and close attention will prevail; where many cannot hear disorder is sure to prevail more or less.

Next year when we hold the gubernatorial convention we should remember all of these things, and we should size our convention to suit our hall.

The Chances.

One of our western exchanges boasts that the Alliance has completely swallowed up the Democratic party in South Carolina, that her Democratic State Convention was captured, and that the Ocala platform, sub-treasury plank and all, was made the platform of the Democrats of that State, and to cap the climax, four of the leaders of the crank party were sent to represent the proud Palmetto State at Chicago.

But certainly this is nothing for a Republican to boast of if the State of South Carolina shall not through her electoral college vote for the Republican nominee. South Carolina may vote for the Alliance candidate and no result follow than the throwing of the presidential election into the hands of the Republicans. Surely South Carolinians have not lost their wits. Of all the States of the South she can least afford to commit such a blunder as would be the choice this year of Republican electors of President of the United States. Surely she will not be guilty of such treachery to her sister States. If she cannot find it in her heart to vote for the Democratic nominee, let her then throw the presidential election into the House of Representatives. But immense will be the sum of money that will be expended next fall by the Republicans in order to secure the vote of South Carolina or Connecticut to the Republican nominee.

Secretary WHITNEY is regarded by many New Yorkers as a first-class political possibility. He is in great favor

with the CLEVELAND men—and yet has not had any part in the Bolters' movement—and for more than twenty years has been a personal friend of Dick CROKER, the Tammany Sachem.

The Ocala Platform.

The Ocala platform has again become a subject of public discussion, owing to recent proceedings in North Carolina and South Carolina, and we might add Virginia. It is a platform which we have discussed at some length several times. It contains features which are foolish and others which would be good, if they were properly worded. Here is the Ocala platform:

We demand the abolition of national banks; we demand that the government shall establish sub-treasuries or depositories in the several States, which shall loan money direct to the people at a low rate of interest, not to exceed 2 per cent per annum on non-personal property products, and also upon real estate, with limitations upon the quantity of land and buildings which may be mortgaged; we demand that the amount of the circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than \$30 per capita.

We demand that Congress shall pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the dealing in all agricultural and mechanical products; preserving a stringent embargo on exports in such a way that the prompt conviction and imposition of such penalties as shall insure the most perfect compliance with the law.

We denounce the silver till recently passed by Congress and demand in lieu thereof the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

We demand the passage of laws prohibiting alien ownership of land, and that Congress take prompt action to obtain all lands owned by persons and foreign syndicates, and that all lands now held by railroads, banks, and corporations in any way, shall be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

In believing in the doctrine of equal rights to all and special privileges to none, we demand that our national legislation shall be so framed in the future as not to build up one industry at the expense of another. We further demand a modified system of taxation, so that the poorest man in the country need not pay more tax than the man who has graduated on tax income. We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all national and State revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government economically and honestly administered.

We demand that the most rigid, honest, and impartial system of public communication and supervision of the methods of public communication and transportation, and if this control and supervision do not remove the abuses now existing we demand the government ownership of such means of communication and transportation.

If anybody will propose a better banking system than we now have, the public will take hold of it with avidity. At present we have an admirable system.

The sub-treasury scheme is wild, visionary, and impracticable.

Dealing in futures we do not defend.

The silver plank we accept conditionally.

We say nothing as to No. 4.

A graduated tax on incomes would be a good measure if it were practicable.

The railroad companies are hard to manage.

However, we did not set out to comment upon the Ocala platform, but simply to let our readers see it once more.

Lynch Law in the South.

There are few journals in the South of weight and influence which are not absolutely opposed to lynching.—*Advertiser*.

Undoubtedly, and if the negroes will cease to commit the crime which is the cause of nearly all of the lynchings, lynching will cease to be resorted to.

The negroes up North may urge negroes down South to use dynamite bombs in order to break up the practice of lynching, but the southern negroes know better, than to introduce any such anarchistic doings in this section.

It is in the power of the negroes themselves to stop the lynchings. To this end all of their preachers, school-teachers, and leaders should labor.

BLAINE says he went to New York to have his eyes examined by an oculist, but it is shrewdly suspected that he went there to have his general condition of health passed upon by the press.

Upon his arrival there about fifty reporters called on him, and nearly all of them went off and wrote articles saying that the Secretary looked capable of sustaining the strain of a campaign.

One hundred Federal office-holders have been elected as delegates to the Minnehaha convention.

They will not allow the Blaine boom to gain too much headway if they can help it; but they may be powerless. So they were in 1884, when they were zealous for ARTHUR and against BLAINE, and when "the plumed knight" rode down all opposition in the convention.

A large number of negroes in the South are now fully aware that the negroes having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President the House of Representatives shall choose immediately by ballot the President.

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MORE TO COME THIS WEEK,</p